

lice were now assembled, and had much difficulty, in preventing the mob, many of them armed, from executing summary vengeance on the moral culprit.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie, with her well known goodness of heart, has taken the children under her protection, and a large subscription has been made for them by the opulent merchants of the city.

## MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, RETURNING WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States: The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congress have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against it. The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly pronounced to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it, and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained and never conceded, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all confidence on the part of the people—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain an earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and to regulate the commerce and exchange, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of a bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue?

So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question, whether the discount is obtained at a State bank or a United States Bank.

They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of banks, in the regulation of the currency and the exchange? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where, in payment of public dues.

It had, up to that period, dealt but to a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as late as 1823, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than 7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1825, its dealings in the exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates.

The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was their capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remembered, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal, while in the line of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and found most disastrous to the bank and country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United

States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section is made otherwise. That article is in the following words—

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposits in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposits in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office, or offices, shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress."

"Provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, hold after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed; and provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent, and having once established such a branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent: "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof hold after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formal legislative act, and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are therefore invested with power, at such times thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by a resolve of Congress—no matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom to induce delay, its assent is to be implied—binding and inflexible—it is the lawgiver of the matter to the casual, an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith, and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied: whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their assent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into law.

They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition, suffice—the popular branch of the Legislature may express the dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by the vote of the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided assent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their Legislative action be defeated, and yet the assent of the Legislative authority is implied, and the Directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State whenever they may find it conducive to the interests of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by an Act of Congress.

The State may afterwards protest against any such unjust inference—but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceedings, by introducing presumptions at variance to the fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak, as an individual manacled and imprisoned might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances, but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced?

And I would submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed, that any State would be likely to sit quietly down, under such a state of things? Its great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling of fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must therefore regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent, and so regarding it I cannot sanction it.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But fourth, the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a U. S. Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposits in the several

States of this Union, with or without their consent; a principle to which I have already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And viewing all other considerations growing out of its either provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1841.

## THE HERALD.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24th AUGUST, 1841.

The Spirit of INDEPENDENCE, let me share:  
Lord of the Lion heart and Eagle eye—  
Thy steps I'll follow with my Room bare,  
Nor heed the Storm that howls along the sky.

For Governor,  
**CHARLES PAINE.**

For Lieut. Gov.,  
**WAITSTILL R. RANNEY.**

For Treasurer,  
**JOHN SPAULDING.**

For County Senator,  
**ISAAC NORTON**, of Benson,  
**ORSON CLARK**, of Middletown,  
**ANDERSON G. DANA**, of Pittsford.

## Opposition Ticket.

For Governor,  
**NATHAN SMILIE.**

For Lieut. Governor,  
**EDWARD D. BARBER.**

For Treasurer,  
**DANIEL BALDWIN.**

For County Senators,  
**BARNARD KETCHAM**,  
**RUFUS BUCKLIN**,  
**THOMAS H. PALMER.**

## Printed Votes.

Orders for State and County Votes will be supplied in any quantity for 25 cents per hundred, if such orders are attended with the cash. Let those towns that intend to obtain Votes send in their orders early that we may know what quantity of paper to run off.

## THE VETO.

The first burst of public sentiment on the reception of this document (which was that of universal astonishment and indignation) is happily cooling down to a necessary calm—painful though that calm be—under the more Christian influence of charity for the motives of the President in this exercise of the veto power. For a moment, it seemed that hope of being relieved from the long and dreadful pecuniary distress which have borne down the spirits of our business population, had quit its last hold on existence and surrendered itself up to unmitigated despair. Notwithstanding the torturing suspense in which the question was held by the protracted detention of the bill by the President, few could persuade themselves that it would actually meet with utter annihilation at his hands, and that at worst it would only be returned for amendment. Although Mr. Tyler's past public history shows that he entertained serious objections to the Old Bank, even as Mr. Jefferson and Madison and Washington did, yet, like them, it was almost universally believed, he would consider it his duty to waive his own private opinions when he found those opinions at variance with a large majority of the people, the opinion of Congress, the decision of the Supreme Court and the precedent established by the Fathers of the Republic. This supposition was strengthened by the fact that he was known to be a man of unbending honor, and by the circumstance that he consented to be brought forward as a candidate for an important office by that party who avowedly made the establishment of a Government Bank the true issue of the then pending election. It was not thought improbable, too, that his views on the subject had become modified, and that he could approve such a bill without hesitancy. Taking into consideration with the above reasons, the fact that the new bill was free of those features about which the great outcry was made in Jackson's time, when Mr. Tyler took his stand in opposition, it will appear that his friends had every rational right to expect him to approve the bill; but to their utter astonishment he has felt it to be his duty to do otherwise. That the President has acted conscientiously, and "construed the Constitution as he understands it," admits of no doubt, but that the Constitution ever contemplated to confer upon the President absolute and unqualified power to set at naught the will of the people, Congress, and every thing else, and bring all to his own standard opinions, is a matter of grave argument. Washington, Madison and Jefferson gave practical proof that they did not so understand it—Washington signed it against his will because Congress, the Cabinet and the people were in favor of it—Madison signed it under the same circumstances after having once vetoed it, and Jefferson approved Mr. Madison in this doing, although he was not in favor of that particular bill in his own private opinions; and why, the same—why should he despise these illustrious precedents and adopt the solitary one furnished by Gen. Jackson, especially as Jackson's measures, as carried out by his successor, have recently been so fully condemned by the people, who best know their own wants, and best understand the remedy that should be applied to relieve them?

Let us recapitulate and for a moment dwell upon the more prominent features of the case, and see if it will not appear that the President has committed a greater inconsistency in endeavoring to maintain consistency, than he would have committed had he yielded his own private opinions and sanctioned the bill. Never, since the first establishment of the U. S. Republic, has any Congress taken up a bill to charter a National Bank without passing it. Such an institution has ever been considered an absolutely necessary agent to enable Congress to carry out the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution—to regulate the currency of the country. At only three presidents have declined executive sanction—two of the three afterwards signed it and the third remained immovably obstinate. So, then, the preponderance of influence and example, both from the Presidential chair and from Congress is in favor of a National Bank, although at no time does it appear that the two departments were perfectly agreed about the details of its provisions. The Supreme Court—the only authority constituted to decide constitutional questions—has declared the establishment of a National Bank to be no violation of the letter or spirit of the Constitution; the last Congressional election, and the last Presidential election were known to be made directly and primarily in view of action on the Bank question; the people's representatives, fresh from their constituencies, charged, either positively or by inference from circumstances, with their separate interests, and the overwhelming majority of the popular vote for that President known to be in favor of a bank—all, all concentrate their powers to furnish every conceivable inducement for the President to yield his own former and present opinions and sanction the bill.

Besides, if our form of government is constitutionally a "democratic form" and if the literal and only meaning of the word "Democracy" is government by the majority, and if Mr. Tyler has sworn to support that Constitution, how can he conscientiously set up his own opinion as a stand-

dard to which all must bow? As the matter now stands, on the absolute side is Mr. Tyler and the minority, while on the other is the majority (or democracy) of the people, Congress the Supreme Court, and the fathers of the Republic? We must think this method of reasoning was entirely overlooked by Mr. Tyler, in his endeavor to act consistently with his oath of office, else it had led him to the same conclusion at which we arrive.

In view of all this, has charity itself a mantle so broad that it can cover Mr. Tyler's conduct in not declining the nomination of that party whose sentiments he was conscious were irreconcilable with his own? Will he ever be absolved from inconsistency in this respect either by his political friends or foes, though, other than this, his whole life has been honorable and his conduct conscientious?

As to the effect to be produced by the veto we indulge no fears. The alarm manifested about a prospective disorganization of the Whig party is, in our estimation, entirely gratuitous. The event will ultimately result in good. That a bank will yet be established, we entertain no doubt. If not by the first Congress it will be the last. In composing the new Congress the Whigs can, if they will, elect two thirds of the members, and thus place the question at rest entirely beyond the reach of the veto.— It may be relied on as a fact, that so long as the voice of the majority is in favor of a National bank they will not be crushed down by the minority and the veto power, and deprived from obtaining one.

This event calls loudly upon the Whigs—loud enough, we should think, to break their criminal slumbers, and incite them to efficient action. The mark to aim at is now no longer a bare majority—it is a TWO THIRDS majority now to be obtained—and a TWO THIRDS majority CAN be obtained in a new Congress if the Whigs will do their duty. Rather than struggle along to the end of another Presidential term with NO CURRENCY and bear the distress now suffered, votes enough to make half of one of the two-thirds majority will come from the OPPOSITION! There is no principle in human nature to endure perpetual pain when quiet and ease may be had for the simple asking, and when remedies which have always proved effectual are at hand. Let the Whig party but STICK TO THE TEXT and they will succeed. STICK TO THE TEXT with a deathless tenacity—and for the sake of all that is dear in American Liberty and prosperity, let not inconsiderate rashness because of this disappointment cause breaches and dissensions among the Whigs. In the heat of passion some have declared they would no more vote the Whig ticket; but the man who will forsake principles as a matter of revenge because another has done wrong, holds his claim to honesty by a feeble tenure indeed. Why punish a whole nation for the fault of a single individual? That fault can and surely will be remedied. Even though the last gleam of hope had disappeared and the elements of oppression had gained entire control, what species of treason is it to desert a bleeding cause in its hour of peril? What is a willing henceforward to be branded as a traitor to his own principles because, foreseeing, President Tyler's views concerning the constitutional use of the veto power does not agree with his own? Had not toward circumstances so influenced the patriots of the Revolution, where now would have been these their pusillanimous descendants—telling under the British yoke of oppression, in this very hour!

If now the great Whig party will arise in their might and work with the same assiduity that the opposition do, the great object for which they have contended will be achieved. It is preposterous to suppose the minority shall forever rule and prevent the establishment of a National Bank, when that measure is demanded by the majority.—THE BALLOT BOX is the remedy, and the formation of a new Congress affords an ample field on which to decide the unhappy contest.

## Farther Particulars.

Concerning the Murder of Miss Rogers.

We have just space enough for a condensed statement of some new and important developments in this horrid transaction. The authorities have without doubt, now got upon the right track. Joseph W. Morse, the individual who was seen in her company (and quarrelling with her) at Hobeoken, and who immediately fled the city, was arrested at Holfen, Mass. and brought back for examination. Letters addressed to him from N. Y. were intercepted, containing information that he was suspected, cautioning him to shun the city and his whippers and otherwise disguise himself.—Daniel Paine, to whom the murdered girl was to have been married, is supposed to be the writer of the letters, and suspicions have been entertained against him ever since he made his affidavit before the Court. His whole conduct appears to have been singularly indifferent and unlover-like. While the mysterious absence of the girl was creating the greatest alarm among her friends, he coolly went about his usual business; and when news was brought him that her body had been found in the water near the Hobeoken shore, he did not even go there, but kept on about his business!

We do not see it stated that Paine is under arrest, but more likely is. Morse is undergoing a secret examination before the Upper Police Court.

It is altogether the most horrible instance of brutality on record. The physician who made a post mortem examination of the body states that it bore unerring evidence of having been barbarously violated by more than three or four different men in succession. Discolorations were found about the mouth, neck, wrists, &c. as though she had been bound and gagged—portions of the under dress were torn away, probably to make bands and gags of. A cord was accidentally discovered tied tightly around the neck and entirely imbedded in the flesh, and the supposition is, that towards the last of the tragedy the sufferer fainted and in that condition the cord was tied to prevent return of consciousness, and that when dead, the body was thrown into the water.

Morse, just before leaving the city, had a quarrel with his wife, which he probably brought about to furnish him with an excuse for so abruptly abandoning it, he should afterwards need one. When apprehended he inquired, "what is this arrest for?"—and was answered, "for abusing your wife."—"O, is that all?" and Morse, apparently feeling much relieved by the intelligence.

Partial Election returns have been received from Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana and Alabama, thus far showing some diminution of the Whig majorities. In Illinois the question, as usual, turned on matters of local interest. In Kentucky, the Whigs sweep all before them.

## The Cat out of the Bag.

The prediction contained in the following, from the Richmond Whig, published at the time of the transaction, is now verified to the letter. The loco press are raising a deafening outcry against the Whigs for proposing to levy a tariff on the "necessaries of life," (as they find it exceedingly convenient, just now, to call tea and coffee.) It will be seen by the below extract that the article is tea, coffee, salt, sugar and molasses were included among the list for duty AT THE INSTIGATION OF A HAIRD LOCO. The tables are so completely turned upon these unscrupulous political gamblers by this fact that we propose to let it have several insertions in our paper. Perhaps we shall keep it a "standing article" as long as the loco contradicts us so kept by the opposition press, though, for modesty's sake we do not blot it out in big capitals, relief letter, shewy pictures and &c. &c. as long as the loco contradicts us, we will keep it up in our house or shop, and when attacked by some howling loco about "Whig is setup on

the necessities of life," point him to the record that Nathaniel Clifford, a loco representative, caused these words to be included for tariff duties!!

## THE EXTRACT.

"There is one feature in which the revenue bill is particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz. the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members had a caucus on this subject, at which a large majority decided that tea and coffee should be exempt from taxation. Accordingly, when the bill was under consideration in the committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence of Pa. a prominent Whig member moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of FREE articles. Before the question could be taken on the amendment, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading loco man in the opposition, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading loco man in the opposition, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence by adding to tea and coffee, the items of 'sugar molasses and salt.' The whole loco loco party then rose with Mr. Nathaniel Clifford in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and in conjunction with the ultra-tariff Whigs as wished tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The Whigs were placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they vainly attempted to extricate themselves. Mr. Winthrop of Boston called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended so as to present the question separately, but the chair very properly decided that the vote of the committee having put them together, the chair could not put them together. The Whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition or vote the whole down. Under these circumstances they could not hesitate to vote entirely. And thus it comes to pass that by a mere manoeuvre of the loco forces, tea and coffee are taxed! And yet with these facts staring them in the face, I should not be surprised if the locos had dared to attempt to raise an outcry against the Whigs for taxing articles which entered into the consumption of the poor! I hope you will keep these facts prominently before the public, and let the people see the measures which are to be resorted to to make political capital."

## "Keep it Before the People."

"That when a Whig measure is likely to prevail, noble-souled, pure-hearted, Jeffersonian, Washingtonian, double-purified, thrice sanctified "democratic" locos have endeavored to engraff upon it some odious parasite for the express purpose of railing at the Whigs for making laws!"

We have not yet forgotten a similar piece of impudence which these miserable wren-pullers perpetrated on their resolution to pay the salary of the lamented Harrison as a surviving family. As soon as it was discovered that the measure was like to meet a favorable reception, up came one of these little puppies and barks out an amendment to pay Mr. Ogles two thousand dollars for his famous "Eyes dilute speech!"

## For the Herald.

Messrs. Editors. Sirs—As your paper, like one country papers is more particularly intended for the farmer, and consequently any thing intended to advance the farmer's interest being worthy a place in its columns, I take the liberty of addressing you the following communication, which is an extract from the Wilks Co. (Geo.) News, with other information that I have obtained and the experience that I have had this past season in raising the grain alluded to.

## THE MANY HEADED OR CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

"This Wheat is an indigenous plant of California, six heads of which was procured by Major Spier from a man who had been trading on the Pacific coast. The six heads produced six hundred grains, which were planted by Mr. Peppicus Baker of Abbeville, S.C. the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by a accurate surveyor, the heads counted and one hundred shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made, the result of which was, the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to an acre. It was planted about the last of January, and harvested on the 20th of June. The land on which it grew, was poor and sandy and was unassisted by manure."

"They have mentioned crop was the growth of 1838. It may seem to some a good story. In this age of humbug people are on their guard when any thing new is presented and it is well they should, for many new things are brought before the public which are not worthy of notice. But of the truth of the above statement there is not the least cause for doubt. There are many facts to support that statement; not only of Mr. Barker, but also of men of the highest standing in Abbeville. Another strong reason for belief is, that the wheat was sold readily to those who saw it growing for five dollars per head. Some individuals bought thirty heads, for which they paid 300 dollars—but the most conclusive reason to me is, the wheat while growing speaks for itself. Most of the wheat was brought immediately after its ripening by the people in that section, consequently but little has found its way to the North, unless sent by southerners to their friends or here. In this way I received a few heads last fall, but as I did not receive it until late (it being a winter grain) it did not have a fair chance. What I did receive the winter has done well and is now ripening. It is entirely free from rust and apparently free from insects. It was thought by some that it could not withstand severe winters, but it has, equal to any grain of the season."

But some may ask if the wheat is superior to all other kinds, why has it never before been introduced into the U. States? The reason is plain. We have had no trade with the Californians that drew out the vegetable productions of the country; for this reason the grain remained unknown to us. The origin of the wheat may be more fully stated than it is in the foregoing extract. "Major Spier was government agent to the Orange Indians for west of the Missouri in 1829. While there, he received the wheat from a grandson of Daniel Boone, he (Boone) having received it from some friendly Indians who brought it from the Gulf of California, and on Spier's return to South Carolina he let Baker plant it on shares."

From what I have seen of the grain it appears to be the very article wanted by the farmers of New England, by the growing of which they may return to the good old custom of raising the staff of life, and consequently become independent of the western grain growers for their flour. Some may ask, will not the wheat injure this as much as other kinds of wheat? I think not. The kernels appear to be plump and the hulls well filled, although they have been exposed to the attacks of the weevil—to some of the locos. I have applied it, and to others I have not, but I see no difference; both appear good. Do any of your readers ask—how can so great a number of heads be grown from one kernel? and from an acre? Each ear produces one root, the roots usually throw out twelve to twenty stalks, each stalk bearing a head. On good land these are seldom less than fifteen heads from a root. The heads generally average about one hundred grains, some yield one hundred and fifty; that